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THE COINS AND CURRENCY OF MODERN GREECE.

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[Continued from Vol. XI., page 60.]

REIGN OF KING GEORGE, 1863.

On April 10, 1867, a new monetary unit was ordained, of the same name, divisions and purity as the former drachma, but heavier, so as to weigh five grammes. The new unit was to be represented only in a five-drachma piece, the smaller denominations to be of less pure metal. A similar unit was to be represented in gold at its relative value to silver of 1 to 15½, pieces being coined of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred drachmas. These regulations conform to the terms of the monetary convention of December 23, 1865, between Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland. By a law of November 20, 1868, Greece adopted the convention as a whole, and thus entered into the monetary union, fixing January 1, 1872, as the date at which she would retire her earlier gold and silver coins.

Notwithstanding this formal decision, the actual changing of the currency was delayed. The government, in authorizing a loan, August 1, 1869, described the amount as nine million francs at 1.12. A law of November 22, 1869, required that all accounts should be made in drachmas at the official valuation [*ἐπίσημον διατίμησιν*] of the drachma. It was on the same day left to the Minister of Finance to determine when the law of April 10, 1867, should become operative, and when the old copper money should cease to be current. December 24, he retires from circulation after July 1, 1870, the old copper and bronze money authorized by ordinance of February 8-20, 1833, and all issued by the late Ionian government, the three-pences being included. He prohibits also after January 1, 1871, "throughout all the kingdom, the circulation of silver change [*χερμάτων*] of foreign nations who do not have the same monetary unit as our own, and the same rules for the stamping of their change."

A great quantity of coppers of one, two, five, and ten lepta were struck in Paris, and issued in 1869 and 1870, though not all denominations in each year. They weigh respectively one, two, five, and ten grammes. Of single

lepta, fifteen millions were struck; of two-lepta pieces, seven and a half millions; of five-lepta, twenty-four millions; of ten-lepta, fifteen millions;—total, in value, three million drachmas, thus nearly reaching the limit allowed by the law of 1867, of two drachmas for each inhabitant. The fives and tens are popularly spoken of as pentaras and dekaras; they are also stamped *ΟΒΟΛΟΣ* and *ΔΙΟΒΟΛΟΝ*, obol and double-obol, and are known by these names in the Ionian Islands. These have crowded out the Otho coppers completely in the vicinity of Athens.

Silver half-drachma, drachma, and two-drachma pieces were coined in 1868, and gold fives, tens, and twenties in 1869, but they are almost never seen in circulation in Greece. When they do change hands, it is at the same rate as French coin. The National Bank received one hundred and twenty thousand of the silver drachmas, of which about one hundred thousand remain in its vault.

The shares of new joint-stock companies are stated in new drachmas or Greek francs. But, otherwise, the new system has not gone into effect. Foreign gold and silver circulate as before and at the same rates. Accounts, both public and private, are kept according to the old drachmas.

All the money of the present reign has on one side the head of the king, with the legend, *ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ Α' ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ*, *George First, King of the Greeks*, and the date. On the reverse is the Greek shield, surrounded with heavy drapery descending from a crown above. There is a motto below on a band across the drapery *ΙΣΧΥΣ ΜΟΥ Η ΑΓΑΠΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΟΥ*, *the love of the people my strength*. The legend is *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ* with the denomination. The bronze money bears on the reverse the denomination enclosed in a wreath of two olive branches. On the fives and tens the words *ΟΒΟΛΟΣ* and *ΔΙΟΒΟΛΟΝ* appear between the upper extremities of the branches.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The National Bank of Greece and the Ionian Bank furnish the only paper currency used in the kingdom. The National Bank began business in January, 1842, and issued at first only notes of five hundred and of one hundred drachmas, to which were added soon the denominations of fifty and twenty-five drachmas. The fifties and five hundreds were before long withdrawn, and in 1849 ten-drachma notes were put in circulation. To these have recently been added twenty-fives and hundreds of the new standard, which are current at the nominal rate of 28 and 112 respectively. The Ionian Bank, founded at Corfu in 1840, as a branch of a Bank in England, at first issued notes of one, two, and five pounds sterling. These have been withdrawn, and its outstanding notes are of two, five, and one hundred *colonnata*, or pillar dollars, payable in legal currency. The Bank reports of March 31, 1873, show that at that date

The National had in circulation	35,932,527 00	and of coin on hand,	15,488,091 65
The Ionian " "	7,018,960 83	" " "	3,945,705 18
Total,	42,951,487 83		19,433,796 83

PRESENT STATE OF THE CURRENCY.

Greece, in view of its present monetary condition, may be divided into three districts: (1) Athens, with the eastern parts of continental Greece and

the Peloponnesus ; (2) the Ionian Islands and western Greece ; (3) the island of Syra.

1. In the first, the only copper money is that of the present king. The coins are wrapped up by retailers, as also in other parts of the kingdom, in packets of two, three, and four drachmas, in which form they often pass from hand to hand without being unrolled. When coppers are spoken of in contrast with silver, they are often called by the old Venetian or Austrian name *gazettas*. It will be remembered that when the first newspaper was published in Vienna in 1563, it was the rule to pay one gazetta for the privilege of reading it, and from that was derived the signification which the word gazette has now in most languages. Coppers are also spoken of as *paras* by beggars, peddlers, and showmen. "Give your paras," they cry out, while passing around the hat.

Of the silver money, nine-tenths consists of Austrian or Bavarian *zwanzigers*, florins, and double-florins, which circulate at .95, 2.90, and 5.80. Francs at 1.10, five-franc pieces at 5.60, shillings at 1.40, and dollars at 6.00 are not uncommon. Russian and new Turkish silver passes without difficulty. The gold is chiefly English and French. The sovereign has fluctuated in the market between 28.40 and 28.70 since January, 1872. The Napoleon is now 22.60. The government tariff for the sovereign is 28.12, and for the Napoleon 22.38. The bills of the National Bank and of the Ionian Bank are received without question, being always redeemed at their counters in legal currency.

2. From Corinth westward the copper coins of Otho, though illegal, continue current along with the new issue. English and old Ionian coppers also circulate in the islands and on the adjacent main land, the farthings at three lepta, and multiples in proportion. English silver and gold remains plentiful, the supply being kept up by remittances from England in the purchase of currants. The *zwanziger* series of coins is becoming diffused into the islands. The notes of the Ionian Bank circulate here much more freely than those of the National.

3. In Syra the lawful copper money is abundant as at Athens, and silver of all countries circulates. At this place most of the imports into Greece are received, and the most direct intercourse is maintained with the commerce of the world. All who are coming and going between this port and other countries prefer international coins, and consequently the coppers are at about twenty per cent. discount. This fact is generally expressed by saying that all silver and gold is at a premium in Syra, but one gains nothing in purchasing there, for the merchants mark up their goods to correspond. It is often spoken of as a trick of the merchants to allure traders there. The United States Consular Agent at Syra gives the following current rates of the market for March 30, 1873. Greek silver drachma, 1.20; bank note of 100 drachmas, 123.00; note of 100 new drachmas, 137.76; pound sterling, 35.25; shilling, 1.75; twenty franc piece, 27.90; franc, 1.35; *zwanziger*, 1.15; American dollar, 7.10; Russian twenty-kopek, 0.85; Turkish pound, 32.00.

The drachma, in which the above coins are estimated, may be considered merely a money of account equal to one hundred copper lepta.

SUMMARY.

The history of the currency of Greece shows that in the past half century the bulk of its cheapest coinage has been almost completely changed three times,—from Turkish paras to the lepta of Capo d'Istria, from those to the lighter lepta of Otho, and from those to the still lighter lepta now current. With each change a higher unit for the currency was ordered, rising from the piaster to the phoenix, from the phoenix to the drachma, from the drachma to the new drachma or franc. But under each system the amount of silver coined has been far below the needs of the people, and they continue to use foreign silver to a greater extent, it is believed, than any other nation in the world, except China and the Hawaiian Islands. When the standard was nominally raised in 1833 and 1867, the weight of the copper coins was each time diminished, and the country has continued to be, as deplored by the government forty years ago, a country "flooded with copper money."

Note on Foreign Silver in 1876.—A royal decree of March 29, O. S., recounts that the use of foreign coins in payments to the public treasury was originally allowed only as a temporary measure, and that the general depreciation of silver is bringing into the kingdom much silver that is elsewhere uncurrent, and therefore declares: "From the first of the coming August, no silver coins of foreign powers are receivable at the public treasuries, except those of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, with which Greece continues to be united by a coinage treaty." Until these silver coins are excluded from admission to the public treasury, their importation is subject to an import duty of 10 per cent. Zwanzigers are receivable meanwhile at .85 lepta, the Austrian dollar at 5.20, and the Spanish at 5.40.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XI. p. 65.]

LXXII. Obverse, A shield bearing on a field gules, a chevron azure between three castles argent, on the chevron a pair of compasses extended: crest, on a helmet affrontee resting on the shield, a dove proper, on a hemisphere, with wings expanded, and a plume on its head. In front, and a little to the right of the shield, a lion couchant, guardant: behind the shield on the left, a level, square, rule, and a sprig of olive. In very small letters under the emblems, STERN. and under the lion, PARIS. Legend, L □ ∴ ANGLAISE N^o 204 OR ∴ DE BORDEAUX • FONDEE EN 1732 • It will be noticed that these arms are those of the English Grand Lodge of "Modern Masons," before the union, with the exception of the chevron, which on the English arms is argent, and the dove, which in their crest is "close," and has no plume. Reverse, A level, surrounded by a triangular glory of rays, the points of which extend to the edge. Legend, Between the points, SAGESSE, UNION, CHARITE. [Wisdom, union, charity.] Border, beaded. Bronze. Size 17. This Medal is said to be scarce. The Lodge Anglaise was founded April 27, 1732, and is still (1877) working, but we have not ascertained the date when the Medal was struck.

LXXIII. Obverse, A phoenix arising from flames towards the sun, under which, in two lines, 16^e J. ∴ DU 8^e M. ∴ 5785. [October 16, 5785.]

Legend, L.: DES AMIS INCORRUPTIBLES A L'O.: DE PARIS.* Reverse, In a chain of love-knots a cypher of the letters A I in script. Copper and probably other metals. Size 17.

LXXIV. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive and laurel is an oval shield, having a curving edge studded with small bosses, and bearing in the centre the snaky head of Medusa.* On the top of the shield is a cock. Legend, □ DES ELEVES DE MINERVE ★ [Lodge of the Disciples of Minerva.] Reverse, A circle of five-pointed stars, surrounding the square and compasses, within which the cypher EDM formed of script letters. On the left of the compasses the crescent moon, and on the right the radiant sun. Legend, Outside the circle of stars, ILLOS AD VERAM LUCEM SAPIENTIA DUCIT. [Wisdom leads them to the true light.] At the bottom, 5801. Struck like a coin. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 18. This Lodge was founded at Paris, February 1, 1801,† but is now extinct.

LXXV. Obverse, Within a wreath of oak and laurel, a five-pointed blazing star, in the centre of which is the letter G. Legend, ✕ LOGE DE S^T EUGENE ✕ over the wreath, and OR.: DE PARIS below it. Reverse, In the centre the radiant sun, under which L'AN 5805.‡ Legend, CONSTITUEE PAR LE G.: O.: DE FR.: LE 14^{ME} J.: DU 3^{ME} M.: D.: [Constituted by the Grand Orient of France, May 14, 5805.] Edge, milled. Silver. Size 17. This Lodge is now extinct.

LXXVI. Obverse, Within a radiant circle a triangle, on which are four characters resembling the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, ∴ LOGE DE S^T J.: DE LA PALESTINE.: O.: DE PARIS [St. John, &c.] around the rays, and below in small letters, filling out the circle of the legend, ·ANNO 5806· Reverse, An altar elevated upon seven steps, its front ornamented with a double triangle, in which is the letter G. Behind the altar a mantle is suspended, upon which are the square and compasses in a wreath of laurel. Above the mantle a radiant triangle, with four pseudo Hebrew letters, as on obverse, on the right of which is the sun, and on the left the moon. On either side of the altar is a pillar, having a pine cone on its capital; that on the right has a level on its base, and the letter B on its shaft: that on the left a plumb§ on the base, and the letter I on the shaft. In exergue, an eagle on two crossed laurel branches. Edge, milled. Struck like a coin. Silver. Size 17. The Lodge was founded at Paris, June 15, 1780, but is now extinct.

LXXVII. Obverse, A wreath of oak and laurel, fastened at the bottom by a cord which passes around a globe from top to bottom; a belt encircles the globe, inscribed HONOR; on the globe is an owl. Entwined with the wreath is a ribbon passing behind the globe, on which are the words AMOR JUSTITIA. Legend, L.: EC.: DES IMITATEURS D'OSIRIS. [Scottish Lodge of the Imitators of Osiris.] Below, OR.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A triangle in which is an angel holding a level in his right hand and pointing upwards with his left to the letter G in its apex, beneath which is the All-seeing eye surrounded by rays; behind the angel are clouds, and near him are a gavel, square, compasses, trowel, and a closed book, upon the pavement at his feet. Below

* Merzdorf, page 61, calls this a Minerva-head, perhaps confounding it with the ægis of Minerva.

† The date on this Medal is that of the foundation of the Lodge, but not necessarily that when the Medal was struck, and this is true of many others of the French Masonic Medals.

‡ Merzdorf gives this date as in *two* lines; the Medal in my collection has it in *one* line.

§ Merzdorf calls this the tables of the law; it is true, it is very wide for a plumb, but the line and plummet are plainly to be distinguished on one in my collection. His description was made from an engraving.

the triangle in very small letters, COQUARDON F. M.: DU.: G.: O.: DE F.:* A circle incloses the triangle, between which and its sides are the words, BEAUTE, below a mirror; SAGESSE, below a pair of scales; FORCE, below two clasped hands: (these emblems are between the words and the triangle.) Legend, in the outer circle, SIT LUX ET LUX FUT. FONDEE LE 13^e. J.: DU 4^e. M.: AN DE L.: V.: L.: 5819. [Let there be light and there was light. Founded June 13, in the year of true light 5819.] The design of the reverse of this Medal is evidently taken from that of the reverse of the Prince of Wales token, LXII. The planchet has a loop attached at the top. Copper, gilt. Size 23.

LXXVIII. Obverse, Three triangles interlaced, and forming a nine-pointed star; in the centre, a Maltese cross in a circle, surrounded by rays which extend as far as the points of the triangle. Legend, TRIPLE UNITE ECOSSAISE. [Scottish Lodge of Threefold Unity, &c.] O.: DE PARIS, 5804. Reverse, Within a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, the square and compasses, upon a circle of rays enclosing the letter G. Below the serpent, branches of laurel and olive, crossed. Legend, ELLE UNIT LES HOMMES. [It unites mankind.] Copper. Size 18.†

LXXIX. Obverse, A circle inscribed in an equilateral triangle which forms a level, the plumb line bisecting the circle. Legend, L.: ET CHAP.: D'ISIS OR.: DE PARIS CONSTI .: EN 1808. ★ Reverse, Isis, facing, sitting upon a throne, on each side of which is a sphinx, seated and facing observer. Her right hand is placed on her breast; with her left she scatters fruits and flowers. Legend, CONCORDIA LIBERALITATE AMICITIA FULGET. [Friendship shines by union‡ with liberality.] In exergue, MERLEN F. Bronze. Size, 16. This Lodge was constituted July 11, 1808, but the Medal was not struck until some years later.

LXXX. Obverse, A double-headed eagle, displayed, placed upon two crossed standards, holding in his talons a sword, on which is a ribbon with the motto ORDO AB CHAO. Between the heads of the eagle is a crown. The standards bear the colors of the grade,—black, white, and red. Legend, CONSEIL DES G.: CH.: EL.: K.: S.: D'ISIS-MONTYON. § Below, v.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, enclosing a Teutonic cross, (patee gules,) with the letters N.: and U.: on its right and left, P.: above and 30.: below. Legend, LA DOUCE ET CONFIANTE AMITIE LES UNIT. [Sweet and trusting friendship unites them.] Copper and tin. Size 15.||

LXXXI. Obverse, In a wreath of palm and acacia branches the inscription ISIS ★ MONTYON ★ in two lines, with the stars under the words.

* This doubtless signifies Coquardon fecit, member of the Gr. Orient of France. The M. on some French Medals has been taken as an abbreviation for Maitre, as, for instance, on LIX, which has been supposed to prove that Franklin was Master of a French Lodge. This Medal shows that to be a mistake, and the title applied to the Wor. Master of a French Lodge being *Venerable*, the abbreviation to denote that office would be V., or sometimes V. M. as will be seen by others in this list.

† Merzdorf gives the size incorrectly as 23 millimetres. It is 29 millimetres, or 18, American scale. The Lodge was founded September 25, 1801, but is now extinct.

‡ Merzdorf gives the first word of this legend Concor-diae, but a rubbing of this Medal, kindly sent me by F.: Hubert of Paris, shows this to be incorrect.

§ The abbreviations on the obverse are for the words Grands Chevaliers Elus Kadosch Vallee de Paris; i. e.,

Grand Knights Elect of Kadosh, &c. The abbreviations on the reverse signify Ne plus ultra; 30 refers to the grade, in the A.: A.: or Scottish Rite. The Lodge Isis-Montyon was established January 27, 1833, but as it is considered as a continuation or revival of the Lodge Isis, the date of the formation of that Lodge, 1808, is often assigned to it. The Lodge and Chapter are still working (1877,) but the Council is dormant. For information concerning this Medal, which is not exactly described by Merzdorf, and the two following, which he does not mention, I am greatly indebted to Messrs. Hubert and De Prinx of Paris, the latter of whom has a valuable collection of Masonic Medals.

|| The reverse of this Medal is used with an obverse of a Medal of the Council of Sept Ecosais reunis, of which I have not yet seen a description. See also LIII.

Reverse, A triangle surrounded by rays, and having characters intended to represent the Hebrew tetragrammaton. This is a small decagonal jeton. Copper. Size 13.

LXXXII. Obverse, Inscription in five lines, CHAP.: ISIS MONTYON V.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A Latin cross, charged with a rose. This is an oval jeton. Copper. Size 17 by 14.

LXXXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses, crossed, within which a radiant five-pointed star; on either side, and partly surrounding them, are two laurel branches. Over the compasses, JETON; below the square, DE PRESENCE; around the field a border divided into two semi-circular tablets, between which are five-pointed stars. The lower tablet is plain. Legend, In the upper tablet, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. Reverse, JETON DE PRESENCE, in the upper part of the field in three lines, the first curving. The remainder of the field plain, for a name to be engraved. Borders and legend like obverse. It has a loop at the top, so it may be worn, if desired, suspended by a ribbon. Bronze. Size 22.

LXXXIV. Obverse, A naked figure standing on a "mound," his arms extended, and holding in his right hand a burning lamp, of antique form, and in his left a radiant triangle, in the centre of which is the All-seeing eye. In the background are clouds. Legend, above the figure, L.: DE L'AMITIE FRATERNELLE; below it, O.: DE BOURG FONDEE EN 5827. Reverse, plain. The obverse was apparently struck as a shell, and a blank attached for the reverse. It has a loop at the top, and is probably a member's jewel of the Lodge above named. This is said to be rare, and was unknown to Merzdorf. Silver. Size, 26.*

LXXXV. Obverse, A small square and compasses crossed, below which, HOMMAGE DE FFF.: MAC.: D'EUROPE A LEURS TTT.: CCC.: FFF.: DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE 5776 * 5876, [Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America, 5776-5876,] in seven lines, the last curving. On the star, a cherub's head. Reverse, Branches of oak and laurel, open at top and crossed at bottom, enclose the square and compasses, within which a glory of six points surrounds the letter G. On the joint of the compasses a small five-pointed star. Struck in Paris, in honor of the United States Centennial. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23.

LXXXVI. Obverse, As LXXXV. Reverse, The head of Liberty, to left, wearing a Grecian helmet, the face uncovered, a wreath of olive on her forehead. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23.

LXXXVII. Obverse, In a wreath formed by oak and laurel, LABORIS FULCIMENTUM. P. F. O.: D'ANGERS. 1811, in four lines. [The incentive † of labor.] According to Merzdorf, p. 49, P. F. stands for PERE DE FAMILLE, which I take to be the name of the Lodge. Reverse, A cock, hen, and four chickens. Legend, NON SIBI SED SUIS, (Not for himself, but for his.) Size 18.‡

LXXXVIII. Obverse, On a mantling, a shield azure, bearing a skull argent, with the letters below, M. O. Æ.§ Legend, L.: DE LA S.: ET P.: UNION O.: DE BESANÇON. [Lodge of Sincerity and Perfect Union, Besançon.]

*I am indebted to Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, for an opportunity to examine this and several others in this list.

† Literally, the support.

‡ An engraving of this Medal is given in *Tresor de Numismatique et de Glyptique*. Paris, 1836, 52, 9.

§ Perhaps for MORS OMNIBUS AEQUUS. (Death comes alike to all.)

Reverse, As the reverse of XXX. ; the legend signifying "it perishes that it may live."*

LXXXIX. Obverse, Two hands extending from clouds and clasping each other. Below, 5789. Legend, R.: L.: DE LA FRANCHISE. Reverse, The radiant sun, surrounded by the square and compasses crossed. Below, S.: F.: B.: (Sagesse, Force, Beaute, or Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty.) Above the compasses, O.: DE CHARTRES. Silver. Size, 16.

XC. Obverse, A burning altar, in front of which the blazing star in a triangle. Beside the altar, the sun and moon. Legend, L. DU FEU SACRE. [Lodge of the sacred fire.] In exergue, F.E. Reverse, The square and compasses between branches of laurel. Legend, ORIENT DE CLERMONT. The date of this Medal I have not been able to learn, further than that it was struck previous to 1840.

XCI. Obverse, Within the square and compasses, entwined with laurel branches, is a five-pointed blazing star bearing the letter G. Legend, LOGE DE LA PARFAITE EGALITE O.: DE ROUEN. Reverse, Two skeletons, that upon the right crowned and holding a sceptre ; the one on the left having a shepherd's staff in his right hand, and in his left a level over an open book which lies upon an altar between the skeletons. The altar stands on a mosaic pavement approached by seven steps, and over it is a radiant triangle, with Hebrew characters. On the left is a pillar having the letter J on its shaft and extended compasses on its base ; on the right is another pillar, its shaft having the letter B, and on its base a square. Silver. Size 20. [Figure 1.] Both dies of this Medal have been badly cracked, and it is very rare in perfect condition.

XCII. Obverse, A cross, on which is a rose ; above the cross a radiant triangle and at its foot a pelican, feeding its young ; on either side of the cross a sword ; on the left is a tower and above it a table of shew-bread ; on the right the seven-branched candlestick, and above it the tables of the law. Reverse, As XCI. Silver. Size 20. These curious Medals were struck, probably about 1795, by the "chapitrale" Lodge of Perfect Equality, in Rouen, which is now extinct.

XCIII. Obverse, In a heptagon a wreath of acacia branches, tied at the bottom by a cord and tassels. The cord is arranged in the form of a shield, with loops of love-knots at the top, and encloses a level with rule, square and compasses, interlaced ; above the level on the right, the radiant sun, and on the left the crescent moon ; over the wreath is a five-pointed blazing star, on which is the letter G. Legend, (outside the heptagon,) LOGE DES ARTS REUNIS O.: DE ROUEN. 5808. Reverse, (in a heptagon,) Minerva in the left foreground leaning on a shield on which, around the radiant sun, the motto OMNIBUS UTILIS [useful to all] ; behind her a sprig of acacia ; in her right hand is a lance ; her left points to a temple in the back-ground, approached from a rugged path by seven steps, and supported by four pillars ; on its frieze R.: 13.: J.: 5808 ; above the inscription, a globe and other emblems ; on each side of the temple is an olive tree. Legend, (outside the heptagon, as on obverse,) ANIMUM HIC DOMARE NEC NON PARERE LEGIBUS. [Here learn to subdue the

*I have not seen this Medal, which is engraved in Thory's Annals, Plate IV., No. 17, and described by Merzdorf, p. 49 ; as the obverse is very similar to XXX, and reverse apparently the same, I am led to think the latter are from the same dies, which would make the size 20.

passions and to obey the laws.] Under the lower side of the heptagon, as if in exergue, 5808. Bronze. Size 19. The die of the reverse is broken, and the Medal is rare.*

XCIV. Obverse, A female figure in flowing drapery, holding in one hand a sprig of acacia, while with the other she sprinkles water from a vase upon the ground. In the distance, a temple. Legend, L.: DE LA PERSEVERANCE COURONNEE O.: DE ROUEN, followed by seven stars. Reverse, A temple, with tessellated pavement, approached by steps; above it, the All-seeing eye; on each side of the temple is a pillar. Legend, POST TENEBRAE LUX. (After darkness, light.) Silver. Size 19.

XCV. A female figure, in martial costume, covered by a mantle, the folds of which envelope her left arm, by which she leans upon a Doric column. Her right hand holds a flaming sword, the handle of which she places upon an altar adorned with Masonic emblems, — the square, compasses and triangle; partly concealed behind the altar is an acacia bush. Legend, □ ∴ LA CONSTANCE EPROUVEE, O.: DE ROUEN. 5835. The reverse is plain, for engraving a name,† &c. Silver. Size 24.

XCVI. A naked female figure, representing Truth, with floating locks, one foot on the ground, and the other resting on a globe; in her right hand a radiant triangle, and in her left, a pen and the tables of the law. Reverse, Seven steps, between two columns; above the steps, a radiant triangle over the square, compasses, and level. Legend, □ ∴ DE LA VERITE A L'OR.: DE ROUEN. 5835. Silver. Size, 20.

XCVII. Obverse, A cubic stone on which is a basket, containing three branches of olive, laurel, and acacia; behind the branches are the compasses, square, and gavel. Legend, ★ L.: DES AMIS REUNIS OR.: DE ROUEN ★ around the upper part, and below, filling out the circle, AN DE LA V.: L.: 5808. [Year of true light, 5808.] Reverse, Minerva standing, on the left, holding in her right hand a palette and brushes, and in her left a lance; at her side is a shield, resting on the ground, and having the inscription OMNIBUS UTILES. [Useful to all.] In the background on the left, a pyramid, and on the right a temple of four columns, on the frieze of which is R.: 13.: J.: 1808. in very small letters, and on the pediment the radiant Hebrew letter jod. Silver. Size 20. Rare.

XCVIII. Obverse as XCVII, except the legend has the word ARTS instead of AMIS. Reverse, as XCVII. Silver. Size 20.

XCIX. Obverse, On the left, an altar surrounded by a garland, and having on it three burning hearts. At the foot of the altar are the square, compasses, level, and plumb. Above, on the right, a radiant triangle. In exergue, ARDENTE AMITIE O.: DE ROUEN. in two lines. Reverse, A leafless tree, over which an ivy vine has grown. Legend, LA MORT MEME NE L'EN A PAS SEPRE. [Death itself has not separated them.] This is an octagonal jeton, and was probably struck about 1812. Silver. Size 20.

C. A Medal in the form of a cross flory. Obverse, On the extremity of each arm a quatrefoil; on the left arm, COEUR; on the upper arm, DE LION;

* For a description of this interesting Medal, and the following numbers struck at Rouen, I am indebted to the kindness of M. Eugene Vienot, 33°, of Rouen, Venerable, or Worshipful Master, of the Lodge Perseverance Couronnee, Member of the Grand Council of the Order in

France, of the Grand College of Rites, and one of the most prominent Masons in that country. XCV and XCV were unknown to Merzdorf, and though he mention XCIV, he had never seen it, and does not describe it.

† This Medal is that presented to honorary members.

on the right arm, COM^{py}; and on the lower arm, — K. T XXIII in two lines. At the intersection of the arms, a shield per pale; dexter, per fess sable and argent; sinister, argent, a sprig of broom. Crest, a helmet affrontee. Supporters, two lions rampant gardant. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 24 between extremities of the arms.

CI. A Medal in the form of a shield. Obverse, Within an Etruscan border a scene representing Mary kneeling at the feet of the Saviour, His right hand extended above her head. In exergue, RABBONI. On the border at the top, MARY. Reverse, MARY COMMANDERY. ♦ N^o 37 ♦ MASONIC KNIGHTS ♦ TEMPLAR ♦ PHILADELPHIA. CONSTITUTED OCT. 18. 1869. KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JUNE 1ST 1876 in sixteen lines, the first six straight, and the remainder curving. Bronze. Size 22 in breadth, by 29 in length. Suspended by a ring from a bronze Greek cross, gules, on which the word MARY. between 1869 and 1876. The cross, 22. The inscription sufficiently explains the Medal, and the occasion for which it was struck. Some were also struck in white metal, without the cross.*

CII. A Medal in the form of a Norman shield, with a border, containing at top S^T ALBAN in a semi-circle between N^o and 47. On the left side, PHILADELPHIA; and on the right, COMMANDERY. At the bottom, a small Maltese cross. Within the border, a large cross patee, above which, CENTENNIAL, and below it, 1876. Reverse, Plain. Bronze. Size 48 greatest length, by 24 greatest width.

CIII. A Medal representing the "Liberty Bell," its top surmounted by a crown, through which passes a passion cross. On the upper part of the bell, in two lines, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. On the sides, curving to conform to the shape of the bell, PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY. N^o 2. On the centre of the bell, 1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876. in three lines. On the lower edge, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR. Reverse, Plain. Silver. The bell is two inches long, and the same across the bottom. It was suspended by a gilt figure 2 from a gilt cross and crown, the cross having the letters INRI on its bar.

CIV. A Medal in the form of a cross. Obverse, In the centre a raised elliptical panel, on which is a pilgrim with staff and scrip, to left. On the upper arm of the cross, a small cross and crown above a semi-circle with the word PILGRIM: on the lower arm, a semi-circle containing COM^{py} N^o 11. below which, in the left corner, a square and compasses, and in the right, a triangle. On the left arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR; on the right, HARRISBURG PA. Reverse, Plain. Suspended by a ring from a clasp, on which is a small shield with a cypher of the letters P C, and CONSTITUTED DEC 28TH 1855 in three lines, the first curving upwards. Bronze. Length 24, width 20.

CV. A Medal in the form of a cross patee. Obverse, An ornamental shield, on which is a monogram of the letters H DE P C. between NO and 1. Around, on each arm of the cross, are four scrolls, each containing one word of the motto IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beginning at the top. Reverse, A circle, containing a passion cross, above which CENTENNIAL, and below, in two lines, JUNE 1ST PHILADELPHIA all curving. On the upper arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION in two lines, the first curving; on the lower arm, HUGH DE PAYENS N^o 1 JERSEY CITY. N. J. in three lines, the first and last curving. On the left

* I am indebted to the kindness of Wm. Poillon, Esq., of New York, for an impression of this Medal.

arm, 1876, and on the right, 1776. Silver. Size 32. Suspended by chains from a clasp, having the letters INRI in a panel.

CVI. A passion cross, of silver, on the intersection of which is a gilt circle, containing a knight on horseback, charging, surrounded by an enameled circle, with the legend above, YORK COMMANDERY, and below, ✠ NEW YORK ✠ the whole surrounded by rays. On the left arm of the cross, K.; on the right, T., and on the lower, 55 in an oval. Reverse, Plain. Size, length 24, width 18.

CVII. Obverse, A Freemason standing by a cubic stone, holding a plumb in his left hand; his right is placed on his breast. Legend, LABOR, SILENTIUM, LIBERTAS. [Labor, silence, liberty.] Below, at the left, on a mosaic pavement, ARBIEN. Reverse, A pyramid, about which various Masonic working tools are lying. Below, are the arms of the English Grand Lodge. Legend, Above, on a ribbon, CONNUBIA SCIENTIARUM HONESTA [The honorable union of the sciences]. In exergue, HAMBURGI, 1742. in two lines. This Medal is very scarce, but five impressions* having been struck. The size and metal I have not ascertained.

CVIII. An eight-pointed star, upon which is the cross of the Order, having the Hebrew tetragrammaton, and to which is suspended by a ribbon, the cross of St. Andrew. Reverse, Two crossed swords, above which is a hat, and below, in two lines, 5745 HAMBURGI. Under all a bursting pomegranate. Legend, EX SUMMA, (From the highest.) This Medal was struck for the "Scottish Lodge" in Hamburg.

CIX. Obverse, the All-seeing eye in a radiant triangle, surrounded by clouds, below which are two hands holding an olive wreath over a cypher F. C. in script letters. Legend, VIRTUS *** CONIUNCTA [United virtue.] (Figure 2.) Reverse, Within a ring formed by a crowned serpent devouring its tail, PRÆSENTIÆ SERENISS. PRINCIPP. D. XVIII MAY MDCCLXXVI SACRUM.—HAMB: [In honor of the presence of the most serene princes, May 18, 1776, Hamburg,] in six lines. Silver. Size 19. This Medal was struck in honor of the visit of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the Landgrave Carl of Hesse to the three united Lodges of Hamburg, viz: Absalom, of the Three Nettles, St. George, of the Evergreen Fir, and Emmanuel, of the Mayflower, on the date mentioned on the reverse. The letters on the obverse are the initials of the names of the princes, the stars allude to the Lodges named, and the obverse itself is the badge of the Lodge Ferdinanda-Carolina of the Three Stars, founded in honor of this event.


CX. Obverse, Bust to left, of Jaenisch, Grand Master of the Hamburg Grand Lodge. Legend, GOTTFRIED JACOB JAENISCH. M. D. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, DIGNISSIMO MAGIST. ORD. MONUMENTUM AMORIS LATOMI. HAMBURGENS. MDCCLXXVIII. [To the Most Worshipful Master of the Order, a testimonial of the Masonic love of Hamburg, 1778] in seven lines. Silver. One was struck in gold.

CXI. Obverse, Armored bust to left, of Prince Charles of Hesse, with collar and star of the Order. Legend, CAROLUS PRINCEPS HASSIAE. Below, G. L. (Initials of Gustav Ljungberger, the die cutter.) Reverse, A domed temple, supported by four columns, and surrounded by the sea. On

* See Merzdorf, p. 24, who says there is one in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and casts of it in plaster, &c., in his own, and one or two other collections.

the dome are statues of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty. In the foreground, Masonic working tools. Upon the wall, in two divisions, are four shields, with the initials A. G. E. F. C. Over the entrance, a crown; below which, the letter c: within is an altar; on the left of the temple is the radiant sun, and on the right, a rock. Legend, MONUMENT, PIETAT. LIBEROR. MURARIOR. HAMBURG. [In token of the loyalty of the Freemasons of Hamburg.] In exergue, MDCCLXXIX. Silver. Size 24. This Medal was struck in honor of Prince Charles of Hesse, "Protector" of the four united Lodges of Hamburg. Sievert, in describing it, explains the letters to mean Augustus Carolus Gubernator Exceptus Fraterna Concordia. I believe this to be fanciful, and that the letters are simply the initials of the four Lodges, Absalom, St. George, Emmanuel, and Ferdinanda-Carolina, and that the initial c, below the crown, must refer to the name of the Prince. The dies were presented to Prince Charles, and are believed to be still preserved in Copenhagen.

CXII. Obverse, The interior of a temple, in which is an altar draped, having on the frontal the square and compasses: upon the altar lies the Bible. The temple shows two rooms, with arched roof, the rear supported by Ionic columns, and that in front by square columns; in the space between the arches are cherubim; the rooms are separated by a rail. The front apartment has a mosaic pavement. Legend, PRIMUM IN GERMANIA CONDITUM LATOMORUM TEMPLUM HAMBURGI D. 6. DEC. 1737. [The first German Masonic Lodge founded in Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1737.] In exergue, on left, in very small letters, ALSING (the name of the coiner in the Altona Mint). Reverse, The star or "token" of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, — a "diamond" or square suspended by a ribbon from one corner, surrounded by rays forming a glory of sixteen points. On this is placed a smaller square, diagonally with the first, within which is the tower of Hamburg, surrounded by the square and compasses, placed so as to form a third square, its sides parallel with those of the outside one.* Legend, SODALITAS LATOMORUM HAMBURGENSIS PRIMA CELEBRANS SECULARIA D. 6. DEC. 1837. [The Masonic Fraternity of Hamburg, celebrating their Centennial, Dec. 6, 1837.]† Merzdorf says there were five or six struck in gold, some in silver, and a great number in bronze. Size 27. I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Ulex of Hamburg, for a fine impression of this Medal in silver.

CXIII. Obverse, A blazing star, in which is the cypher st. G, the G large and enclosing the other letters. Legend, KLEIN IM ENTSTEHEN. [Small in its origin.] Below, in a semi-circle,  st GEORG IN HAMBURG. CONSTIT. SEP. 24. 1743. Reverse, A fir tree, under which SEPTEMBR. 24. 1843 in two lines. Legend, WACHSE FERNER EMPOR VOM GROSSEN BAUMEISTER BESCHUTZT ★ [Grown higher under the protection of the Grand Architect.] This Medal was struck in honor of the Centennial of the Lodge; one impression was taken in gold, and presented to the composer of a cantata sung at the celebration. Silver and bronze. Size 23.

CXIV. Obverse, In a circle formed by a serpent devouring its tail, two right hands clasping each other above an altar, upon which is lying a gavel and a cable-tow, the tassels of which fall upon a mosaic pavement. The front of the altar has upon it the square and compasses. At its foot, in small

* This "star" is the same with that engraved above the cross in Figure 3.

† (See IX on this list.) We were in error on p. 75 of

the Journal, Vol. X, in supposing IX to be this Medal, which we had not then seen, but corrected the statement there made, on page 47 of this volume.

letters, 6. FEBR. 1867. Legend, Z. 50 JAEHR. JUBELF. D. ST. J. L. Z. UNVERBRUCHLICHEN EINIGKEIT ♦ HAMBURG ♦ [Fiftieth anniversary of the St. John's Lodge of Inviolable Unity, Hamburg.] Reverse, St. John the Baptist, holding a crosier in his left hand, lifts a veil hanging behind a door approached by three steps, and partly reveals a five-pointed blazing star. In exergue, E. J. 8. v. 32.* Near the edge in very small letters, W. K. Silver and other metals. Size 18. (Figure 4.)

CXV. Obverse, A wreath of oak leaves, the centre left blank to engrave a name. Legend, IN ANERKENNUNG SEGENSREICHER THATIGKEIT ♦ 1870 — 1871 ♦ [In recognition of happy labor.] Reverse, A Greek cross, gules, on which is lying the square and compasses; over the top, the "star of the Order," or Grand Lodge jewel, as described in CXII, to which is attached a chain, linking the arms of the five united Lodges of Hamburg, around the remaining branches of the cross: 1. three nettles, one over two; the badge of the Lodge "Absalom of the Three Nettles;" 2. a fir tree; that of "St. George of the Evergreen Fir;" 3. a mayflower; that of "Emmanuel of the Mayflower;" 4. F. C. in a cypher of script letters; below are three stars; above the cypher, issuing from clouds are two right hands clasping each other below a radiant triangle, within which the All-seeing eye; the badge of the Lodge "Ferdinanda-Carolina of the Three Stars;" 5. A mountain, on its front the square and compasses, on its top a dove with wings expanded, over it the radiant triangle, with the All-seeing eye; on the left, the rising sun, and on the right, two figures: the badge of the Lodge "Ferdinand of the Cliffs." Legend on a circle surrounding the field, ZUR ERINNERUNG GEWIDMET V. D. 5 VEREINIGTEN LOGEN IN HAMBURG. [Dedicated as a memento of the five united Lodges in Hamburg.] On the inner edge of the circle, in small letters, H. LORENZ U. SOHN. Silver. Size 28. (Figure 3.) This Medal was struck in 1873 by the five Hamburg Lodges, for presentation to eleven ladies, in recognition of their humane services to sick and wounded soldiers in the war of 1870-71.†

CXVI. Obverse, Within a wreath of acacia branches, tied by a ribbon at the bottom, is a tablet representing the two tables of the law, supported by clouds. The left table has the letter B. at the top, and that on the right, J. — across the tablet in three lines, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE; below it, a gavel. On the left, the square and compasses; on the right, a triangular level and setting maul; over the tablet, the letter G surrounded by rays. Reverse, L. DES ARTISTES REUNIS ♦ O. DE LIMOGES ♦ in a circle, surrounding the inscription AU F. [space for a name to be engraved] POUR DEVOUEMENT MAC. Gilt. Size 17. This Medal was apparently intended to be presented to initiates, as were VI., XXII., XXXIII., &c. The Lodge by which it was struck was founded September 24, 1827, but the Medal is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

At a meeting held in Paris, a Society formed for the promotion of the use of horseflesh for food, awarded a silver medal to the owner of the first establishment opened for the sale of that meat at Lyons, and a gold medal to the proprietor of nine horse-meat shops in Paris.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*, February 19th, 1877.

* I take this to refer to the 8th chapter 32d verse of St. John's Gospel, "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

* For information and an engraving of these two Medals, CXIV and CXV, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MINT CABINET.

BY WILLIAM E. DU BOIS.

BEFORE giving a few notes on this subject, let me say, that the able articles in your January number, by Prof. C. É. Anthon, and "Observer," are calculated to restore to the numismatic study its proper dignity, and usefulness, and interest. A rare coin of French America, for instance, is a nucleus of historic research and large reflection; while a "mule," a monster with two heads, or two tails, not fit to toss up, is a stupid blunder, or a trap to catch a price. This said, let me speak of progress in the United States Museum at the Philadelphia Mint.

First, we have acquired through Dr. Maris, (who is particularly fond of fine specimens,) a few of the broad gold pieces of James I. and Charles I. of England, superior to any we had before, and marvellously well kept; in fact, perfectly unworn. They give an undimmed view of the monetary taste and art of those times, and they help us to appreciate the great improvements introduced by the Commonwealth and by Cromwell. At this point, I am tempted to interrupt myself, to copy a remark made by the first writer above mentioned, in his paper read before the American Philosophical Society, in July, 1876. It is well worth considering, and comes in very well after the boast of perfect pieces. "It is a somewhat unreasonable, albeit almost universal trait of collectors of coins, to strive to obtain them in a condition, if possible, uncirculated, or at least nearly approaching that state. Yet, it is evident, that marks of actual service, provided they have not obliterated the legend, or seriously impaired the device, ought to give a heightened interest to these objects, as proving them to have been handled by the people of their time." This opinion, novel and original as it is, has only to be propounded to command general assent, and to make every owner of a worn antique (not too much worn) prouder of his possession. Everybody saw, in the Centennial Exhibition, (we still talk of that,) two elegant quarto volumes, the sacred Scriptures, which long ago adorned the private library of Washington. They were quite unsoiled. Let us believe that such a man, who was not only a Churchman, but one who prayed in his tent for his struggling country, owned a cheaper and more portable Bible, or New Testament, bearing the thumb-marks and tokens of use; who would not prefer this copy to the other? Let us take a less serious illustration. Washington was the owner of two violins, and played on them. One of these was his recreation in the years before the war; and it is even intimated that he drew the bow to entertain his colored servants. The other, a fine old "Steiner," was sent to him by the French army officers, after their return home, and when his play-days were nearly over. This fact, probably, does not appear in his biographies; partly because, in those days, the prince of instruments was belittled by a fiddling name. But it is treasured in the collateral branches of the family, where the two violins are preserved, unless lately parted with in a lot of relics. An English gentleman had the enthusiasm to offer two thousand dollars for one of them. (The English, indeed, seem almost to claim the descendant of Sir William de Wessyngton, and by this time are willing to have been beaten by a man of their own blood.) One of these, thoroughly dilapidated, was sent to Mr. Mickley in 1856, to be repaired. It was, perhaps, a desecration for the writer

to draw out some tones; but when *Ole Bull* reverently took hold, and extemporized for an hour with closed eyes, it was (as he called it) a sort of inspiration. I could not miss this opportunity of telling a good story, especially as it is a pleasant relaxing of that dignity for which the great man was noted. But the point of it just now is, that of the two violins, the one much used is more to be prized than the other. This can be said and admitted, without yielding the point that it is desirable to have *some* unworn specimens, and especially those of our own mintage, where the date and polish make the only points of interest to most collectors.

From the Spanish Centennial Commission, the cabinet had a donation of two proof dollars, more correctly five-pesetas, (pistareens,) of Alphonso XII. dated 1875. They are of the best workmanship. Promoters of the Metric system may rejoice in this act of conformity, by which the good old Spanish dollar comes down to the level of a five-franc piece. By the liberality of the Russian Commission, the cabinet is enriched with a large and complete series of Russian Medals. They are fifty-two in number, and of all sizes; and embrace emperors, empresses, generals, and statesmen. They prove a high state of taste and art in the medallion line. To this series was added a proof set of gold and silver coins of Russia, for 1876.

This may be a fit place to start an objection to the enormous size of some medals. The largest in this suite is of the reigning emperor, having a diameter of four and a quarter inches. The famous medal of John Calvin is rather larger. Still more formidable is the medal of the first Napoleon *cum* Marie Louise, five and a half inches diameter. The dies were considered too large to risk the hardening, and the medals were struck in lead, finished with a coat of bronzing. The Holy Alliance Medal was also of the desert-plate magnitude. There seems a lurking idea, across the ocean, that a "personage" must have a huge medal. But really great men are not measured in that way. "Man wants but little here below," and a medal of two and a half inches' span, or, if you please, six centimetres, will give room for a good profile, a picturesque reverse, plenty of legend and Latin, and will sufficiently honor the greatest and best of men. Some of the happiest works of art in this department are smaller. Of course these cost less, and are more convenient to stow away. Any one of them is dearer than a volume of biography, which renders a far larger account, and will not be dismissed with a transient look. Particularly unwise, as it seems, is the rewarding of some great action by the present of a *gold* medal. After a generation or two, or in default of lineal heirs, the medal, if not stolen, is likely to be melted down for the sake of the gold. A purse of gold coin, and along with it a medal in bronze, should not offend the most delicate touch. The coin will be good in its way, and the medal will be perpetuated.

A very curious and inexplicable set of pieces comes from an English gentleman, of Newport Pagnell, lately sojourning in Italy, who has before sent proofs of his kindly consideration. It consists of four round, thick pieces of *glass*, green, brown, and white, impressed with Arabic inscriptions, and stated to have been issued by the caliphs of Egypt, to serve as currency. Has any one read or heard of such? He also sends a rare and fine bronze coin of Valerius Severus, A. D. 305; and a five-centesimi piece of the minute republic of San Marino, 1864.

The last piece to be now mentioned, and one of the most interesting in the collection, was lately purchased at an auction sale. The audience could not have understood its merits and its scarcity, or they would not have let it go for four dollars. I may designate it as A SILVER COIN OF A PRETENDED CHRIST. It was foretold that there would be "many false Christs," and the most conspicuous of these was the last, who figured in the time of Hadrian, A. D. 131 to 135. Originally named *Simon*, he received (probably from the more learned Rabbi Akiba) the epithet of *Bar-Cochab*, which is the Syriac for the "Son of a Star." This was an appropriation of the prophecy of Balaam many centuries before; "There shall come a Star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel." We will quote the historical summary in the admirable work of Madden on Jewish Coinage, (London, 1864.) "It is said that, owing to the great reputation of Bar-Cochab, he was at the head of no less than 200,000 men. That his followers were great in number, there is no question. The pretensions of Bar-Cochab to being the Messiah, found of course no favor with the Christians, and for the scorn with which they regarded his impious claims, he revenged himself by subjecting them to cruel persecutions. Upon the arrival of Julius Severus from Britain to Palestine, A. D. 134, the rebels were in possession of fifty of the strongest castles, and 985 villages. After a warfare of nearly two years, one place after another was taken. The town and fortress of Bethar (near Jerusalem) after repeated onsets was captured, and Bar-Cochab killed, A. D. 135." A signal revenge was taken by the Romans for this revolt, which had been instigated by the odious edicts of Hadrian, forbidding the rite of circumcision, the observance of the Sabbath, and the reading of the Scriptures, with other overbearing insults. A Roman colony was settled in Jerusalem, and the Jews forbidden to enter the town. Its name was changed to *Ælia Capitolina*; temples were built to Jupiter Capitolinus and Venus, and Roman games and theatres established. We who are so familiar with the venerable name of Jerusalem, dating back to the days of David, can hardly believe that for nearly ten centuries, namely, from the reign of Hadrian to the kingdom of the Crusaders, that name was quite obliterated. Roman coins continued to be struck there for many years bearing the name of *Ælia*; and even when the Mohammedans took possession about the close of the seventh Christian century, their coins bore the same mint-title. This piece of Bar-Cochab is only one of several varieties mentioned by writers on the subject. It is precisely of the diameter of our dime, but thicker, and weighs $47\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On one side is a cluster of grapes, the symbol of Judea, with the word *Simon*. On the other a palm-branch, with Syriac words meaning, *The Deliverance of Jerusalem*. The piece is in good preservation.

SILVER COINS FOUND NEAR JERUSALEM.

AMONG the several ancient coins found lately near Jerusalem, were shekels and half-shekels of Judea, which are considered by many to be the most interesting of all ancient coins. They are of silver, and belong to the time of the Great High Priest Simon Maccabeus. On the obverse side they have the cup of manna, and on the other the budding rod, with legends in Hebrew. The date is the Hebrew year 1, being the first of the pontificate of Prince Serrion, or 144 years before the birth of Christ. In spite of their great age, the coins are said to be in fine preservation, both sides being perfectly legible.

AN OLD LATIN SCHOOL MEDAL.

IN the possession of the Boston Latin School Association, is a valuable Medal, which was presented to the Association by Mr. Edmund Quincy, acting in behalf of the late Mrs. Isaac P. Davis, upon whose son, Mr. Thomas Kemper Davis, it was bestowed in 1823, as the head boy of the Latin School. It is of heavy gold, seven inches in circumference, and bears upon its face a representation of the Parthenon, with Pallas standing in the foreground, and

Scholae Latinae

Filio digno

THOMAE DAVIS

AB URBE

Pro Meritis

datum.

MDCCCXXIII.

crowning the foremost of a band of youths, who have clambered up the steep ascent of the Acropolis. The motto is, "PALMA NON SINE PULVERE." On the reverse is the inscription as in the margin on the left. Mr. Quincy's letter accompanying the Medal, gives the following account of its history:—"This Medal was given by the late Hon. James Lloyd, formerly senator and representative of this district in Congress. He also gave a Medal of the same value to the youth who stood at the head of the High school. He

proposed, I believe, establishing a fund for the purpose of perpetuating this mark of distinction; but this was deemed inexpedient on the part of the city authorities, and there were but two Medals given to each school. This Medal, and one in 1824 awarded to Mr. George S. Hillard, were those that fell to the share of the Latin school." This circumstance gives a value to the Medal, in addition to the interest which attaches to it as a memorial of one of the alumni of the school, who laid there the foundations of a thorough and exhaustive classical scholarship, seldom if ever excelled in this country.—*Advertiser.*

A RIVAL TRADE DOLLAR.

GERMAN financiers are talking about coining a new trade dollar. Within the next three years the government will have to sell over fifteen millions sterling of coin of great fineness, and the theory is that it will be advantageous to make the trade dollars of the same degree of fineness, so that they will be taken in the East Indies and China in preference to coins of a lower standard. The *Economist* says, that the new coin will be 995-1000 fine, with a mint charge of half per cent., while the American trade dollar is only 900-1000 fine, with a mint charge of one and a quarter per cent. It will be an enormous job to crowd out the American trade dollars which San Francisco has been pouring into the coffers of China, Japan and India. London merchants now pay for their tea and spices by telegraphing to San Francisco orders for the shipment of American silver. The delay caused by the shipment of silver directly from Germany, and the enormous scale on which the new trade dollar will have to be introduced, render the success of the experiment problematical.

IN England, in the reign of William III., exchange brokers were compelled to carry about them a silver medal, having the king's arms and the arms of the city; and in France, till the middle of the seventeenth century, exchange brokers were then called *courtiers de change*.

COINS OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY UNDER GREAT BRITAIN.

SOON after the East India Company obtained territorial possessions in India, it began the exercise of that privilege, which in all countries, and in the East especially, has been considered the right and proof of sovereignty—the coining of money. The circumstances of the Company's coinage were, however, as anomalous as those of the Company itself, which although, to a certain extent, possessed of territory, was for a long time obliged to conciliate the native princes, under whom mediately or immediately it held dominion, by professing to acknowledge their supremacy, whilst it still continued necessarily included among the subjects of Great Britain. It therefore adopted the policy of seeking the sanction of the crown to its establishment of local mints, and at the same time it fabricated in these mints coins, not in its own name in general, nor with English legends and devices, but in imitation of the established currency of the country, with inscriptions in the Persian or other native languages, and in the name of the emperor of Delhi, or some other Indian prince. It is necessary to explain how there originated three kinds of currency in the British possessions—of the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. The Uniform System was not adopted until 1835.

Bombay. The coinage of money on its own account appears to have commenced at Bombay, an island which was held in more independence at first than any other landed possession. Accordingly, in 1671, the Court of Directors gave instructions to their servants at Bombay to establish a mint upon the island, and five years afterwards the measure was sanctioned by the crown in a charter, in 1677. An agreement was made with the neighboring Nahali of Surat, that the rupees of that city and of Bombay should be the same in value. Hence, the Company's coinage in the Presidency, has borne the imprint of Surat, with the usual inscriptions in the Persian character.

Madras. Although not formally authorized to coin money, the Madras Presidency assumed the privilege prior to its legalization by charter at Bombay; for in the same year in which that charter was granted in 1677, the President and Council at Fort St. George solicited permission of the king of Golconda to coin rupees and pice, the coinage of pagodas having been found profitable. It does not appear when the latter practice commenced; probably about 1671. The application to the king of Golconda was at first unsuccessful, but the government of Madras continued to request, and at last obtained permission from the native monarch. In the mean time, 1686, they had received a charter from James II., permitting them to coin any species of money coined by the princes of India. The coins of Madras bear the designation of Arcot, a neighboring city, where there was an imperial mint, and no doubt the early standards were based on those of that city.

Bengal. The establishment of an independent coinage in Bengal, was of a later date than at the other Presidencies. It does not appear that there was any coinage by the Company earlier than 1762. Two years before that date, Shah Alum, the last of the Moguls, was placed on the imperial throne of Delhi, which had then become almost an empty honor. He was soon obliged to succumb to the Company's protection, and receive a pension to support his nominal rank. But during his life and, what may seem strange, long after his

death, coins of the Company, struck at Moorshedabad and Calcutta, punctiliously affirmed that "He who is the shadow of divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum, coins money for the seven climates." This is the only Presidency in which the sicca rupee of the Mogul empire continued to be coined. In the monetary system of Bengal, at the time when the English succeeded to the sovereign power, there was a peculiarity of which no trace is discoverable in other countries. The silver coins were issued at their full weight and value, being then called sicca rupees, from their being of one sicca weight. The inscription comprehended the "Sun," or year of the king's reign, in which they were coined. During their first year they passed for their full value; the next, they were depreciated three per cent; the next, five per cent. To put a stop to this inconvenience, the government of Bengal passed a regulation in 1773, that the rupees should henceforth bear the same date, the 19th sun of the reign of Shah Alum, the then reigning king at Delhi, in whatever year they might be struck, and that they should always be current at the same value. This continued in practice for a long time, and all the sicca rupees expressed that they were struck in the 19th year of Shah Alum, who had died in 1786, and that they were struck at Moorshedabad, where no mint had existed for several years.

Uniform System. In 1835, by an Act of the Supreme Government, it was provided, that the rupee coined in the mints within the territories of the East India Company, to be called the Company's rupee, should henceforth bear upon the obverse the head and name of the reigning sovereign of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the reverse, the designation of the coin in English and Persian, and the words, "East India Company," in English, with such embellishments as might from time to time be ordered by the Governor General in council; and the silver coin of British India is now of one uniform denomination, weight, and value. The device of the gold mohur was also changed, and smaller coins and a double mohur were authorized, but they have not found their way into circulation.

BOMBAY COINAGE.

Obv. This is probably a fraction of a Bombay rupee of the East India Company. In Persian, "Happy coin of Shah Alumghir 1215." (A. D. 1800.) Rev. Struck at Surat in the forty-sixth year of his reign. Surat was the neighboring city to Bombay. Silver.

Obv. The arms of the East India Company. Argent, a cross gules, in the dexter chief quarter, an escutcheon of the arms of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned or. Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant guardant or, supporting between his forefeet a regal crown proper. Supporters, two lions rampant or, each supporting a banner erect argent, charged with a cross gules. Below on a band, the motto, AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ. Between the band and arms, 1833. Rev. A balance, between the scales of which are the Arabic characters, Adil, i. e. Justice. Below, the date in Arabic, which is 1238. (A pice.) Size. 12.

Obv. Same as preceding, excepting larger. Rev. QUARTER ANNA. Same as preceding, excepting date, which is 1239. A quarter anna. Copper. Size 17.

MADRAS COINAGE.

Obv. EAST INDIA COMPANY. The arms of the East India Company, excepting the shield is plain and the crest rests on a helmet. The lion supporters have one hind paw resting on the scroll and the other on a globe. The motto on the scroll, AUSP: REGIS & SENAT: ANGLIÆ. Below, 1803. Rev. Persian inscription in three lines. In the exergue, X. CASH. Translation:—Obv. Under the auspices of the king and parliament

of England. Rev. The word in the first line means Cas or Kas. The remainder of the inscription probably gives the value of the piece. Ten cash. Copper. Size 17.

Like preceding, excepting size. Five cash.

Obv. This probably is the fraction of a Madras rupee, as we find on the reverse the characters for Arcot. The date is 1172 of the Hegira, which answers to A. D. 1758, which was in the reign of Azizeddin Mohammed Shah Alumghir, but it must in fact have been struck as late as 1816, as previous to that time the coinage was so rude that a whole inscription is never found on the coins, the dies used being too large. Silver. Size 7.

Obv. In the garter TWO PAGODAS, followed by Persian characters. In the centre, a pagoda, surrounded by stars. Rev. In the garter, between the ends of which is a star, is an inscription in Tamil and Talinga characters. In the centre, surrounded by dots, a rude figure of the Hindu deity Vishnu. This must have been struck in 1807, at which time a reform was made in the gold coins of Madras. Two pagodas. Gold. Size 13.

Obv. In Persian characters, "Happy coin of Azizeddin Mohammed Shah Alumghir, 1172." i. e. A. D. 1758. Rev. In Persian characters, "Struck at Arcot the seventh year of the reign." The real date of this coin is from 1818 to 1835, for in 1818 the Madras rupee assumed this form, which continued till it gave way to the Uniform System in 1835. Silver. Size 14.

BENGAL COINAGE.

Obv. There is a coin like this figured in Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, Plate XLIV, Fig. DCCCLXXX, and described in page 693, Vol. II. The only difference is in the date. Rev. In Persian, "He who is the shadow of the divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum coins money for the seven climates." The date on this is 1222 of the Hegira, i. e. A. D. 1807. Rev. In Persian, "Struck at Moorshedabad in the 26th year of the happy accession to the throne. The date of the reign in Arabic numerals is 26. A rupee. Silver.

Obv. In Persian, "In the 37th year of the reign of Shah Alum." Rev. In Bengalee, Nagani, and Persian letters, "One Pai Sikka." The probable date is somewhere between 1795 and 1831. One pice. Copper. Size 20.

Same as above, only of later date and smaller. One pice. Size 18.

Obv. In Persian, "He who is the shadow of divine favor, the defender of the religion of Mohammed, the Emperor Shah Alum, coins money for the seven climates." (The Mohammedan date is 1204, i. e. A. D. 1789.) Rev. In Persian, "Struck at Moorshedabad in the 19th year of the happy accession to the throne." This piece must have been struck as late as 1790, as at that time the English machinery was introduced. A mohur. Gold. Size 17.

March 1, 1877.

R. S.

PINE TREE MONEY FOUND.

OLIVER FIELD of Longmeadow, Mass., lately found a pine-tree piece of 1652 in his field near the river, where it had lain undoubtedly since 1703, when the village was removed from the long meadow to the brow of the hill. The land had belonged to the Field family as far back as there are any records, and there are traces of buildings near the spot where the coin was found. It is of silver, about as large as a five-cent piece, with the pine tree on one side and the word "Massachvsets" around the edge, while the date and denomination on the reverse are surrounded by the words "New England."

SIXTEEN pine-tree shillings bearing the date of 1652 were found in Exeter, N. H., in October last. They were discovered when unloading sand, and were as bright as they were when coined. They were evidently in a box that had decayed. The sand was then sifted, and fourteen more were afterwards found.

FRENCH-AMERICAN MEDAL OF 1693.

BY PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON.

A PHOTOGRAPH of a silver Medal with a ring attached, received from Mons. A. Rheume of Quebec, accompanied by a letter, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York. This Medal, which is stated by Mons. Rheume to have been struck in the time of Louis XIV. for distribution among French officers in Canada and North American Indians, presents, on the obverse, a head of the king with the usual legend; on the reverse, the legend FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE, beneath which is a bust of the dauphin, and under that the busts of the duke of Burgundy, the duke of Anjou, and the duke of Berry, the dauphin's three children. Under each of these busts is the appropriate name and title; and in the exergue is the date 1693. When M. Rheume, in the first of the two letters appended, called the attention of the Society to this Medal, it was supposed that he had mistaken, and that the Medal was identical with one in the regular series of Louis XIV., *Medailles sur les Principaux Evenements du Regne de Louis le Grand, Paris, 1702, p. 215*. But on this latter, the name and title are wanting beneath every bust on the reverse, except that of the youngest child, the duke of Berry, and to the name and title beneath his is added the date of his birth, so that it is strictly, as M. Rheume affirms, a Medal on the birth of the duke of Berry. On the other hand, the extract from the *Revue Canadienne* proves conclusively that M. Rheume's Medal is, like the Five sous and Fifteen sous pieces of 1670, distinctively French-American, though, like those, without any distinct recognition thereof on its face. The first letter of Mr. Rheume is as follows:—

Laval University, Quebec, September 29, 1876.

ISAAC F. WOOD, ESQ.,

SIR:—This photograph of a medal, which I take the liberty of sending you, is from the silver copy in our Numismatic Museum. It possesses some historical interest, as a souvenir of the French Colony in Canada, since it was distributed to French officers at the time they were living in Canada or Nouvelle France. And besides the inscription of the obverse,—the same for all the medals of that king,—the reverse reminds one of the large brass of the Roman Empire. We intend issuing a medal commemorative of the University Buildings, and its canonical erection by a Bull of Pius IX. *** I remain, Sir, yours fraternally,

A. RHEAUME.

The following is the second letter of M. Rheume, alluding to the photograph just mentioned:—

Laval University, Quebec, January 5, 1877.

ISAAC F. WOOD, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR:—The remark of Prof. Anthon concerning a very similar medal among those of Louis le Grand, is quite just. I have seen the medal which he mentions, in the "*Medailles * * * de Louis le Grand*," which our Library possesses, but this was rather a historical medal, contained in the series of the medals of the king. The medal photographed, however, as by the document cited below, is a medal of reward granted to the Indian chiefs by the king for bravery, just as those large silver medals were given by George II. and George III. The historical medal bears only the name and date of birth of the youngest child of the king, the Duke of Berry, 1686, while that in our museum has the names of the four princes under their busts and date 1693. I do not know of any other copy existing. Sandham does not refer to it. Those medals must have been destroyed for prudence' sake by the English when they captured Canada.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

A. RHEAUME, Curator of the Numismatic Museum.

Subjoined is a translation of the document referred to in M. Rheaume's second letter : —

"Extract from a letter of Mother Mary of Saint Helena, hospital-nun of the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec, dated October 17, 1723, published by Rev. A. H. Verreau, in the Canadian Review, Montreal, February, 1875. (After mentioning Indians) King Louis XIV. had sent silver medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait, and on the other that of the dauphin, his son, and of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war. To them has since been attached a flame-colored ribbon, four fingers in breadth, and the whole decoration is highly prized among them. . . . When any chief dies, he is honorably buried; a detachment of troops parades, several volleys of musketry are fired over his grave, and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard and the medal under consideration fastened upon them."

THE ELEPHANT HALFPENNY.

IN pulling down an old palace at Enfield, in 1789, several relics were found. Among them a copper, having on one side the arms of London, circumscribed GOD PRESERVE LONDON, and on the other side an elephant. Of this piece, Mr. Snelling (View of Coins struck in the West Indian Colonies, pp. 38 and 39) says, that it is commonly called the London Halfpenny, and he apprehends it was struck from the same die as a similar one for Carolina, with an elephant on one side, and on the other, GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694. This die is still remaining in the Tower, and appears to be the work of the Rioters. He had heard two or three opinions concerning the intent of uttering this piece, as, that it was for the London Workhouse; also, that its inscription alludes to the plague, and was struck while it raged in London; and he had likewise heard it was intended to be made current at Tangier, in Africa, but never took place.

From Gentleman's Magazine, 1790.

HISTORY OF MEDALS.

THE following article is a "newspaper cutting," which seems worthy of preservation. We are somewhat doubtful of the statement that the English Medals are "by far the greatest number," since, of the French Medals, the Masonics alone are not less than two hundred, and the Medals issued by the single City of Hamburg, Germany, or public institutions, societies, &c., located there, are but little short of seven hundred.

THE number of Medals, private and official, issued in Europe, is very much more extensive than is generally supposed. Of these, by far the largest number are issued in England — the Medals granted by societies and institutions alone numbering one hundred and fifty. The majority of the English Medals are gold, but a few are silver, and fewer still bronze. According to Pinkerton, no Medals appear in any country in Europe till the fifteenth century, with the exception of the gold Medals of David II., issued in Scotland between 1330 and 1370; but as early as 1439, mention is made of a gold Medal of the Council of Florence, and from that time the art continued to flourish in Italy. The Medals of this period were modelled in wax first, then cast in fine sand, and were afterwards, in some cases, finished with the graving tool. A couple of these, one by Albrecht Durer, are excellent examples of early Italian and German art, but the most beautiful series are the Papal Medals, commencing in the pontificate of Paul II., (1464,) many of

which were designed by Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Faancia, Cellini, and other great artists. From the close of the fifteenth century, Medals were struck instead of cast, and greater finish of workmanship was, no doubt, thereby attained. Next to Italy, France was the country most remarkable for Medals, but the French Medals were neither fine nor numerous until the reign of Louis XIV., which produced many works of good design and execution. The oldest known English Medal bears date 1480, and is the work of an Italian artist; but in the reign of Henry VIII. Medals were still uncommon in England. Several examples, however, are extant of Medals struck in the reign of Queen Mary, and of these, one of the best is that by Trezzo of the queen herself. In the reign of Elizabeth, many Medals were struck, but none which deserve special mention, except one to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada, bearing the device of a fleet scattered by the winds, and the legend, "Afflavit Deus et dissipati sunt."* This, however, is not extant. Medals became numerous in the reign of Charles I., whose artistic taste is well known. In this reign, and subsequently under the Commonwealth, the works of Thomas Simon, the greatest of English medallists, form an important era in the history of Medals. A fine example is that representing the head of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton. After these, no remarkable Medals occur till the reign of Queen Anne, in which a series appeared commemorating the victories of Marlborough. In the Medals of succeeding reigns, the style gradually tended towards a revival of Roman types, and this style has survived, with few exceptions, until within a comparatively recent period.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 1, 1876. A regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Colburn in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky, was unanimously elected a Corresponding member. Mr. Colburn then presented, in behalf of a friend of the Society, 14 bronze, and 4 white metal medals, among them the following:—

I. Obverse, Bust "Albert, Prince of Wales." Reverse, Arms of the Prince. "For the recovery of the Prince, Feb. 1872." II. Obverse, Bust "Alexandre Bixio." Reverse, Inscription, "23 Juin, 1848." III. Obverse, Bust, "F. Mazois Archit." &c. Reverse, "Ruines de Pompei, Palais du Scaurus, Pestum," &c. IV. Obverse, Bust, Louis Marie De Lescure." Reverse, Wreath and inscription: "Galerie de la Fidelite." V. Obverse, Bust, Etienne Joseph Louis Garnier-Pages." Reverse, Inscription. VI. Obverse, Bust Fridericus Klopstock. Reverse, Inscription. VII. Obverse, Bust, Salomon Gessner. Reverse, Inscription. VII. Pattern piece in copper, Republique Française, 10 centimes, 1848. IX. Obverse, Bust. G. Washington, Pres. Unit. Sta. Reverse, Commis. &c. 1797. (Largest size.) X. Obverse, CON LA TRIPLE GARANTIA above, and DESATO A UN ORBE DE EL OTRO below two hemispheres, from each of which hangs an end of a broken chain. Reverse, A wreath of very thin leaves, SEGUNDA EPOCA; below is the name of the artist, J. GUERRERO. (See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. V., pp. 49, 50.)

The thanks of the Society were voted for this valuable gift. Mr. Holland showed three varieties of the "West Virginia Soldiers' Medals." I. Medal for those HONORABLY DISCHARGED, same as No. 1, described by Hayden, [Journal, Vol. X. p. 79.] gilt. It is the first class provided for by the State Resolution, cited by Hayden.

* See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX. p. 64.

II. Obverse, A battle scene: a mounted officer with sword drawn is leading a charge; behind him, to right, United States troops with fixed bayonets, and flag flying, follow closely. To the left, in the foreground, a dismounted cannon, and in the distance dead bodies and flying troops. In exergue, the seal &c., of the State, same as I. Reverse, Wreath and inscription, presented &c., same as I. Ribbon and pin, same as I, except that the inscription is KILLED IN BATTLE. Copper, gilt, size 24. (Numbered II, because corresponding to No. two of the Resolution.) III. Same as Hayden's No. 2, i. e. "FOR LIBERTY," with catafalque, &c., gilt. This medal corresponds to classes three and four of the Resolution—for those dying of disease or wounds contracted in the service; and is, Mr. Demarest says, the only other variety struck. Mr. Holland also showed a duplicate of I. except that it was bronzed, and had a soldier's name engraved on the edge; a large bronze medal of Gen. Naglee, size 18, of which but few were struck; a white metal of Reno, size 22, of which it is said only two were struck, and two silver "copper heads," Obverse, Siegel, on horseback, and reverses, "Union forever," and "a penny saved is a penny earned." Mr. Marvin showed five or six Masonics, — Knights Templar medals, most of which were struck for the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia in June last.*

Mr. Colburn presented, in behalf of Mr. Attinelli, his new work entitled "Numisgraphics," a List of Catalogues of Coins and Medals sold, &c., for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

The President appointed Messrs. Davenport and Child a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and to examine the Treasurer's account, and report at the annual meeting in January next. The Society adjourned at five o'clock.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

January 5, 1877. The annual meeting was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. Child, in behalf of the committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported the names of the present incumbents, and they were accordingly elected as follows: President, J. Colburn; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Secretary, Wm. S. Appleton; Treasurer, John Robinson. Mr. Marvin was appointed Acting Secretary during the absence of Mr. Appleton. The Treasurer presented his annual report, properly audited, which was accepted. Mr. Child moved that the Secretary be authorized to procure a priced Catalogue of all the important coin sales, at the expense of the Society, for its Library, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The President laid before the Society donations from I. F. Wood, Esq., as follows: Oval Medal of Lincoln; Obverse, Bust to left. Reverse, Legend, Abraham Lincoln, * 15th April, 1865 * In centre, Martyr to Liberty. Gilt.

Set of Medalets, silver, copper, and white metal. Obverse, McPherson, mounted. Legend, McPherson. In exergue, 1864. Reverse, Society Army of the Tennessee, Washington city, 1876. Size 14. Twenty-five sets were struck. Lafayette Medal, in white metal. Obverse, Bust to left, on one side of which GENERAL, and on the other LAFAYETTE. Reverse, Defender of American and French Liberty, * Born 1757, Died 1834 * Statue in * New York * unveiled Sept. 6. 1876. * Centennial * in nine lines. Size 20. The dies were by George H. Lovett, New York. Twenty-five sets in copper, brass and tin were struck, and twenty-eight in silver, for collectors. The portrait is from a cameo brought from France, some interesting facts in regard to which Mr. Wood proposed to communicate hereafter. The thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Holland showed a small Hayes and Wheeler medal. Obverse, Bust of Hayes to left. Reverse, President, ~~B. B. Hayes~~, Vice-President, ~~W. H. Wheeler~~, 1876, in five lines. Size 16. And a Medal of the Chrysler's Farm, Canada, (see *Journal*, January number, 1877.) Silver. Size 23.

The Acting Secretary showed a small silver Medal of the Lodge of the Nine Muses, Paris; a rare gilt Medal of the Lodge Archimedes, of Altenburg, dies by Loos; one of the Springfield Temple, in white metal; and one of the Lodge of the Three Stars, Anspach, in silver.

* See p. 81, [of this number,] C. and following numbers for description.

A letter was read from Dr. Morris, accepting corresponding membership, and one from Mr. Appleton, dated Nice, mentioning some accessions to his collection which he had recently made, including two French centennials, (one Masonic,) the money of Milan, Prince of Servia, and of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender. He also referred to a paper in one of the last numbers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, on the coins of Bermuda, by General Lefroy, an English official there for some years, who says he has seen about a dozen of the shillings, mostly in Bermuda, and about half a dozen sixpences, and that they are still occasionally found on the Island. Mr. A. says:—"I cannot give the figures exactly, as I left my copy in Paris: this shows the Sommer Island coins are not so rare as would appear from Mr. Crosby's book."

The Acting Secretary in behalf of Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, presented a priced Catalogue of the late extensive Hess sale, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Adjourned.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

February 2. The regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mr. S. S. Crosby showed a very fine dollar of 1795. Mr. Slafter exhibited a curious Scotch piece,—a small silver coin of Charles I. Mr. Holland exhibited nine politicals of Hayes and Wheeler, and Tilden and Hendricks, all from different dies, seven being in silver, and the others in white metal. Mr. Marvin showed a silver coin of Alexander, differing somewhat from the usual type, and two ancient Polish coins, found in Syria,—which had been loaned him for this meeting by Mr. Hurter. The President showed a drawing of two silver medals sent him by Mr. Henry Phelps, of Worcester. One is that of the Phi Beta Kappa, obverse having three stars, showing it then existed in three colleges, (? William and Mary, Harvard, and Yale,) and reverse, December 5, 1776; the other has a diamond shape. Obverse, Mu Epsilon Phi, with a heart (?) under the first and between the second and third letters, and below it, date 1783. Reverse, A large A at top and J A M in script letters below. Probably the badge of some rival society.

Mr. Holland was appointed a committee to report upon some plan of placing the Society's collection on exhibition, in connection with some other Society, or in the rooms of some public scientific, literary, or other institution, where it would be accessible for study. Adjourned about 5 P. M.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE regular meeting was held at Mott Hall, January 16, Prof. Anthon presiding. The report of the Executive Committee was read, several amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected to Resident Membership:—Gaston L. Feuardent and Nestor Ponce de Leon of New York, and Robert Morris, LL. D., of Kentucky. Rodney A. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, was re-elected as Corresponding Member, and William H. Strobbridge, of New York, was elected an Honorary Member. The dies for the Medal of Membership were announced as completed, and the circular relating thereto would be issued forthwith. A special vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Cogan for his valuable donation reported at last meeting. The Librarian reported donations to the Library, of pamphlets, journals, &c., from W. C. Coup, Dr. Morris, F. S. Lusk, Hurd & Houghton, N. Ponce de Leon, Prof. Anthon, J. Colburn, I. F. Wood, J. W. Haseltine, C. H. Bechtel, F. Weismann, Jr., H. B. Standerwick, S. K. Harzfeld, and J. Henry of London; also, from E. J. Attinelli, a copy of his *Numisgraphics*; Gen. John Eaton, Part II of the Report on Public Libraries; W. Poillon, engravings and autograph of Admiral Bell; and from A. Rheume, of Quebec, a photograph of a Medal. The Curator reported from Mr. Lovett, white metal impressions of the beautiful Award Medal of the Ohio Agricultural Society, and of a political of W. A. Wheeler; from I. F. Wood, silver, copper, and tin medalets of the inauguration of the McPherson statue at Washington; also, copper Medal of the Lafayette statue in New York; a Centennial imitation Medal in porcelain of the

Women's National Pavilion, and several other centennial badges and medalets; from A. Rheume, a Medal of award for French Poetry at Laval University, bronze; from J. Oliver, a proof set in copper of the new Japanese coinage; from J. N. T. Levick, a lead impression of the rare "New Yorke" token; also, five political Medals in copper, brass, and tin, of Gen. Cass, Polk, Harrison, Jackson, and Clay.

Letters were read from W. T. R. Marvin of Mass., Dr. Wm. Lee of D. C., Dr. E. Maris of Penn., John T. Wood of Great Britain, and A. Rheume of Canada, accepting their election to membership. I. F. Wood read an interesting letter from Mr. E. Caylus, about the French Lincoln Medal, concluding with "every book, engraving, medal, or other memento of the immortal Lincoln should be perpetually kept before the eye of the public, and I only wish I had thousands of the Medals to scatter among Societies and others throughout the country." Mr. Wood also read two personal letters from A. Rheume of Quebec, in which he describes a silver medal of Louis le Grande in the University's collection, accompanying the same with a photograph.*

The following exhibitions were made:—By S. K. Harzfeld, Esq., of Philadelphia, through Mr. I. F. Wood, Anabaptist crown, Thomas of Munster, 1534; also, the rare *Libertas Americana Communi Consensu*, extremely rare in silver; size 28. By Mr. J. N. T. Levick, the following electrotypes: a set of twenty-one American cents and eleven half-cents of 1793. By Mr. Balmanno, a quadruple écu of Charles III. obv. bust to right, head laureated, and with long flowing curls. Legend, CAROL III D G SICIL ET HIER REX. Rev. Eagle soaring out of flames towards the sun. Legend, EX AVRO ARGENTEA RESVRGIT, 1733. Size 36. A quadruple écu of Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. Obv. Armored bust to right, with long flowing hair. Legend, FERDINANDVS. D. G. SICIL. ET HIER. REX. Reverse as in preceding Medal, 1791; size 36. Irish Siege piece. Obv. Within a dotted circle, CORK 1647. Reverse, XII all stamped on an irregular planchet of silver. Set of Portcullis money of Elizabeth, viz: Crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence, fine and rare, formerly in the famous Mickley collection.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

COIN SALES.

A COLLECTION of Coins, Medals, and Numismatic Books were sold by Messrs. Bangs & Co., December 18th and 19th, 1876, catalogued by Mr. Edward Cogan, (48 pages,) numbering 1,006 lots. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Pattern Half-dollar, 1838, proof, \$6.00. Dollar, 1851, uncir. v. f. \$22.00. Half-dollar, 1796, rare, extremely poor, \$3.50. Quarter-dollar, 1796, fine, \$8.50. Dimes, 1798, r. and good, \$3.00; 1822, fair, \$2.00; 1846, fine, \$1.60. Half-dimes, 1794, fair, \$1.00; 1803, scarce, \$3.00. Cents, 1793, v. g. \$8.50; Liberty cap, poor, \$2.00; 1795, g. \$3.50; do. "Jefferson," poor, \$5.00; 1799, fair, \$10.00; 1804, fair, \$8.50; 1809, fair, \$2.00; 1828, fine, \$3.25; 1856, proof, \$2.95; 1857, proof, \$4.00. Half-cents, 1793, fair, \$2.65; 1810, \$1.70; 1841, proof, \$4.75; 1842, \$4.50; 1843, \$4.00; 1845, \$6.00; 1846, \$6.00; 1847, \$5.00; 1848, \$3.50. Pine Tree Shilling, v. g. \$4.00; *Immunis Columbia*, g. \$7.00; Chalmers' Annapolis Threepence, f. \$5.00; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, v. g. \$11.50; *Auctori Plebis*, 1787, v. g. \$2.90; Kentucky Cent, \$2.00; Franklin Cent, 1787, f. \$1.20; Massachusetts Half-cent, 1788, \$1.30. Voltaire Medal, Washington, fine, \$5.00; *Libertas Americana*, silver, \$15.50; Peace Medal, 1782, [No. 422,] three standing figures, Holland personified between the United States and Great Britain, by *Holtzhey*, fair, \$4.00, silver, size 28; Medal, 1782, [No. 423,] Fame seated on the clouds, &c., commemorative of the signature of the treaty between the United States and the States of Holland, 7th October, 1782, by *Holtzhey*, proof, \$11.00, silver, size 29; the same medal was struck size 21. Canadian Medal, 1658, Bust of Christophe de Levi, Vice-Roi du Canada, "Fr. Christ. de Levi. d. Dampville. p. Franc. Pro rex Americae."† \$7.38, size 31. Another, 1684, Jean Varin, Intendant Gl. Head to right. Rev. The Arts—three figures with inscription, rare, \$7.50, size 32. Logan Medal, McGill College, \$3.38; Torrance Medal, McGill College, \$3.25; Grand Trunk Railway, bust of Trevithick, \$3.25; *Personne*. Rev. De l'Isle de Montreal, \$3.12; Halfpenny, Bank of Montreal, *side view*, very scarce, \$6.25; Sharpley's Token, \$2.10. 1759, Bust of George II., Britannia in chariot drawn by a lion, copper, fine, \$2.00, size 26. Anna Molton, McGill College, \$3.25; Shakespere, McGill College, \$3.25; "Grand Trunk Railway Co." Bust of Trevithick, \$3.25.

* See Prof. Anthon's article on this Medal, p. 93 of this number.

† This Medal is obtainable at the French Mint, Paris. See Vol. V., p. 11, for list of Franco-American Medals. For a full account of this Medal see Vol. IX., pp. 70-71.

The inscription on the reverse of No. 422, in the sale above, is as follows:—To the States of Friesland, in grateful remembrance of the Assemblies held in February and April, 1782. Dedicated by the Civic Society "through Freedom and Zeal" at Leeuwarden. No. 423 was the well known Medal, Obv. FAVSTISSIMO FOEDERE JVCTÆ. DIE VII OCTOB. MDCCLXXXII.

MR. COGAN held an extensive sale in New York, on the 1st and 2d of February last, at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. The catalogue, 52 pages, contained upwards of 1,300 lots, and embraced, beside the usual variety of Colonials, and other American Coins and Medals, Washington pieces, Politicals, &c., a number of priced Catalogues and some valuable Numismatic books.

He will sell on the 12th and 13th of April, the Jenks Collection, (949 lots,) which contains, it is said, the "most varied assortment of Pattern pieces which have ever been offered," many of them having never been in any public sale before. We shall quote some of the prices obtained in our next.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A VALUABLE MEMENTO.—A reporter of the *Courier-Journal* was yesterday shown a very valuable and ancient relic of the "Reformation," which belongs to the collection of Dr. Breyfogle. It presents the appearance of an ordinary silver medal, about two inches in diameter, one side bearing the head of Fred. Wilhelm I., of Prussia, the other the inscription, "Go ye into the land that I will show ye," "given to the Salzburg emigrants, 1732." By a revolving motion the medal opens, disclosing, together with maps, the complete history of heathen reformation, represented by seventeen different and separate paintings, each about one inch in circumference. These paintings still retain all their original freshness and perfection of color, and are wonderful in execution, some having over one hundred figures represented in the space. Each one of the one hundred and seventeen emigrants from Salzburg, at this unfortunate period, were furnished with one of these relics, and it is not difficult to imagine in what great reverence they have been held by their descendants, this particular specimen having been in the possession of one single family from that date (1732) until purchased by Dr. Breyfogle, and even then would not have been offered for sale had the owner not been in abject poverty.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*, March 9.

THE SPURIOUS COPPER which recently crowded all the genuine cents out of circulation, has now disappeared as suddenly as if it had sunk into the earth. It is a curious question where it could go, to become so effectually invisible. In a short time, however, we shall expect to see it creeping back again piece by piece, unless the community should happen to set their faces sturdily against it.—*Boston Evening Gazette*, January 13, 1838.

THE Bronze group representing the wolf suckling the twins dates from the period of 296, B. C.

GEORGE HARTLEY of Turner's Falls, Mass., has received a massive and elaborately-engraved silver medal from the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society for joining a volunteer boat's crew which rescued a number of drowning seamen, in 1867. He was then attached to the steamer *Darien* of the Havana and Liverpool line. It was only recently that he learned that he was entitled to the medal, and the two sovereigns that came with it.

MR. O. M. GAINES of Coleraine, Mass., found among the ruins of the L part of his hotel, which he has recently torn down, an old Spanish coin of Philip V.'s time. On one side is the name, "Philippus V.," and on the other, "Hispaniarum Rex,"—the x in the last word having been rubbed out by use. The date is also gone, but as Philip V. came into power in 1700, and died in 1745, the coin must be from 125 to 150 years old.

MR. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says when he went buying ancient coins of the Greeks in Greece, he "looked in the face of a handsome greybeard, who asked me two thousand francs for a silver coin, which he said was a Solon, to see if there was any guile in his eye, but there was not. I cannot but hope that this race, which has learned to look honest, will some time become so."